

MARCH 5, 1869.

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PRINT has on sale

**BOOKS**

LE PRACTICE OF THE  
VIMBLETON BILL  
TINGS.)

LIVING-  
LAWERS, PRESIDENT AND  
OF MEMBERS, RULES  
BY-LAWS, INSTRU  
TIONS, KEEPEE, AND TAP  
50 cents each  
in waistcoat pocket.

to

THE  
COMMERCIAL  
IDE.

WILLIAMS, LTD

CHINA MAIL" Office,  
Hongkong.

TO. WITH APPENDIX  
ITION, 1863.  
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An Abstract of the Con  
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ARLES A. SAINT,

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Jan. 6, 1869.

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STEAM FOR  
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,  
Aden, Suez, Maita, Marseilles  
and Southampton,  
Also,

Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, King  
George's Sound, Melbourne,  
and Sydney.

(With liberty to collect Commissions, on the  
voyage from Galle to Bombay.)

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
SHIP NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship  
"ELIORA," Captain MURRAY, with Her  
Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and  
Cargo, will leave this port for the above places,  
on TUESDAY, 9th March, at 9 A.M.

PACERIS and CARGO will be received  
on board until Noon, and SPECIE until  
4 P.M. on the 8th March.

For particulars regarding Freight and  
Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s  
Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES  
NOT REQUIRED.

A written declaration of the Contents and  
Value of the Packages for the Overland Route  
is required by the Egyptian Government, and  
must be delivered by the Shippers to the  
Company's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or  
with Parcels; and the Company do not hold  
themselves responsible for any detention in  
prejudice which may happen from incorrect-  
ness on such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note  
the terms and conditions of the Company's  
Black Bill of Lading.

W. MACAULAY, Superintendent,  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, March 1, 1868.

PAOIFIO MAIL STEAM-SHIP  
COMPANY.

THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO NEW YORK,  
TEAMERS of this Line, will be despatched  
as follows:

Japan March 19  
China April 19  
Great Republic May 19  
Japan June 19  
U.S.A. July 19  
Great Republic August 19

A Steamer will leave Shanghai on or  
about same date, consisting at Yokohama  
with above-named steamer.

Passenger tickets through to California, Mexico, Central and South America, the  
Atlantic States, and to England or France,  
both via New York and by lines from Pa-  
cific and Asiatic.

Return tickets issued at a reduction of  
10% upon the whole amount for the round  
voyage.

Connections are made at Panama with  
Steam Lines upon the West Coast of Con-  
trol and South America, at Aspinwall with  
the "Royal West India Mail Line," "West  
India and Pacific Steamship Company," (Limited)  
and the "French Transatlantic  
Company," and at New York, with the  
various lines to Europe. Tickets issued  
for the following Steamship Lines: On-  
ward, Inman, National, General Transat-  
lantic Co., New York and Havre Steam-  
ship Co., Hamburg and American Packet  
Co., New York and Bremen Steamship  
Co., and North German Lloyd.

Favorable arrangements have been made  
for through passengers and freight to Amer-  
ica from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore,  
and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Through Bills of Lading given for Ports  
of Mexico and on the West Coast of Con-  
trol and South America to as far as Valpa-  
rao, to New York, Liverpool, Southampton  
and St. Nazare, France.

Freight to United States payable in ad-  
vance in Mexican Dollars, or on delivery  
in American Gold Coin with 8 per cent ad-  
ditional at shipper's option.

For further information, apply at the  
Agency of the Company, Frays, West-

GEO. E. BOWMAN, Agent.

PAOIFIO MAIL STEAM-SHIP  
COMPANY.

MAILS BY THE "ELIORA."

The Contract Packet "ELIORA" will  
be despatched with the usual Mails  
for Europe, &c., on TUESDAY, the  
9th March, at 9 A.M.; and the Post  
Office will be open for the reception of  
Ordinary Letters, Letters for Registration,  
Newspapers, Books, &c., until 8 P.M.  
on the 8th Instant.

Letters sent by way of Southampton,  
8 P.M., on the 8th Instant, Letters  
despatched in the night box  
from 8 P.M. on the 8th Instant, until  
7 A.M. on the following morning.

All Letters posted between 7 and 8 A.M.  
on the 9th Instant will be chargeable,  
in addition to the usual postage, with  
a Late Fee of 18 cents.

The latest time for posting Letters at this  
Office is 8 A.M. for Newspapers,  
Books, or Patterns 7 A.M. on the 9th  
Instant.

Further late letters (but Letters only) ad-  
dressed to the United Kingdom, Aden,  
Marselles or to Singapore, may be  
posted on board the Packet from 8.30  
to 9.30 A.M. on payment of a late fee  
of 48 cents each, in addition to the  
postage, after which no Letters can be  
received.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence  
of Box Holders will be received at the  
Post Office set apart for the purpose, on  
the East Side of the building.

All correspondence for places to which pre-  
payment is compulsory, must be prepaid  
in Hongkong Postage Stamps.

Inadequately-stamped Letters addressed to  
the United Kingdom will be sent on,  
in addition to the postage.

Letters posted after 7 P.M. on the 9th  
Instant will not be forwarded unless  
the Late Fee as well as the postage is  
prepaid.

Letters insufficiently stamped or unstamped  
addressed to places to which they can  
not be forwarded unpaid, will be open-  
ed and returned to the writers as early  
as possible, but no guarantee can be  
given that such Letters, if posted after  
7 P.M. on the 8th Instant will be re-  
turned until after the mail is closed.

Postage Stamps should be placed on the  
upper right hand corner of the corre-  
spondence.

### Post-Office Notifications.

pondence, except in cases where they  
may be used in payment of "Late Fees,"  
when the Stamp or Stamps representing  
the late fee should be placed on the  
lower left-hand corner.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dollar  
will be conducted in the Coins prescribed by  
Ordinance 1<sup>st</sup> of 1864, and the Piastre or  
the Rialto of the 22nd January, 1864, and no other Coin, but those  
therin specified will either be received or  
given in change as fractional parts  
of a Dollar.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
JOHN INGLIS,  
Acting Secretary,  
Hongkong, February 16, 1868.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order  
Offices in the United Kingdom will be  
granted until 5 P.M. on the 8th Inst.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General,  
General Post Office, Hongkong,  
Hongkong, March 1, 1868.

This is hereby notified for general informa-  
tion that henceforward the Postage  
chargeable on Book and Packets of Paper  
addressed to the United States of America  
transmitted via the United Kingdom will  
be as follows: viz:-

12 cents  
Under 4 ounce, 12 cents  
Above 4 ounce, and not ex-  
ceeding 8 ounce, 20 cents  
Above 8 ounce and not ex-  
ceeding 12 ounce, 30 cents  
Above 12 ounce and not ex-  
ceeding 16 ounce, 40 cents  
For every additional 4 oz., 12 cents  
Or to  
VIA MARSELLA,  
Under 4 ounce, 16 cents  
Above 4 ounce and not ex-  
ceeding 8 ounce, 32 cents  
Above 8 ounce and not ex-  
ceeding 12 ounce, 48 cents  
Above 12 ounce and not ex-  
ceeding 16 ounce, 64 cents  
For every additional 4 oz., 16 cents  
Prepayment of the Postage is compulsory  
in each case.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General,  
General Post Office,  
Hongkong, June 18, 1868.

It is hereby notified that, under the au-  
thority of a Treasury Warrant dated the 1st  
May last, Superintending, or First-Class  
Schoolmasters in the Army will, in future,  
be entitled to the same privileges in regard  
to Letters sent by or addressed to them on  
their own private affairs as are at present  
enjoyed by Commissioned Officers in the  
Army; and all Army Schoolmasters will be  
entitled (as Army Schoolmasters of all but  
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privileges, in regard to their Letters, as  
enjoyed by non-commissioned Officers and  
Private Soldiers.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General,  
General Post Office,  
Hongkong, July 31, 1868.

It is hereby notified that, under the au-  
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## Intimations.

## NOTIFICATION.

THE TEA TRADE AT CANTON.  
The following Notification has been issued by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Canton:

Notification:

No. 2. BRITISH CONSULATE, CANTON, February 26, 1869.

Representations having been made to the undersigned with reference to the difficulties experienced in obtaining the due fulfilment of contracts through the failure of the Teamen and Brokers to supply Tea in bulk according to the muster upon which they were purchased, he brought the matter, in conjunction with the Consul for the United States, before the Chinese authorities, with a view to devising some mode by which the evil complained of might be rectified. It is obvious that the remedy lay to a great extent in the hands of the purchasers themselves, by the refusal of the Tea if they were inferior to the samples; but difficulties interpose in following this course, such as Tonmagg having been engaged, advices having gone forward, and others unnecessary to mention. Moreover, as the rejection of a chop was little likely to cause loss or damage to the Teamen owing to market fluctuations, no unwillingness was felt on his part to such a result; in fact, it was an encouragement to fraudulent practices. The undersigned was therefore of opinion that compelling the fulfilment of contracts or enforcing what is termed an "equitable cut" for inferior quality, were necessary measures if trade was to be conducted on anything like a sound basis; he therefore directed his attention to devising a mode of arbitration or proceeding by means of which the expenses and delay of a Chinese court of law might be avoided. It is not worth while to detail the particulars of the proposition he made, after long negotiations, it was rejected by the Tea guild, who met it by a counter proposition that if Tea when delivered was not equal to muster, it should be rejected. Seeing that no amicable arrangement could be arrived at, the undersigned, in conjunction with the Consul for the United States, requested the Chinese authorities to notify to the Teamen, brokers, and others, that the utmost rigour of the law would be enforced in all cases of fraudulent practices, and he hopes that the Proclamation which has been issued accordingly, a copy of translation of which is annexed, will have the effect intended, by shewing the parties against whom it is directed that they will not escape with impunity from the consequences of their misdeeds.

(Signed) D. B. ROBERTSON, Counsel.

Proclamation by Chen, Magistrate of the Nanhai District, and Yang, Magistrate of the Panyu District:

We have received instructions from His Honor the Financial Commissioner, embodying orders from His Excellency the Vice-roy in tenor as follow:

The Vice-roy received a communication on the 20th August last from the British Consul, Mr. Robertson, to the effect that he has been addressed by the British merchants at Canton with reference to the great loss and detriment to their trade caused by the inferior qualities of the Tea supplied by the Teamen, notwithstanding their contracts to deliver Tea according to muster. The practice appears to be that the Teamen take round samples of Tea, and the merchants after inspecting and tasting their qualities and arranging for the price to be paid for the chop, with the weight in piculs and the time of delivery, engage carriage by vessels proceeding to England; and when the Tea agreed to arrive in Canton, they are found on inspection to be not only far inferior in quality, to the sample supplied, but largely mixed, with what are called "lie-teas," or leaves of plants of all kinds prepared to imitate the genuine tea. This has now become the regular practice, and it is necessary that some measures should be taken to put an end to the frauds which are thus perpetrated. He therefore urges that measures be devised with this end in view, etc., etc. The U.S. Consul, Mr. King, has also made a similar representation. On receipt of the foregoing representation, the Vice-roy ordered that a notification be issued to the Tea dealers with injunctions to be laid upon them for their obedience.

The Magistrate being in receipt of the above instructions, have to issue a notification in pursuance of their tenor; and we do therefore accordingly proclaim for the instruction of all members of the Tea Trade, that it is an obvious duty to make honesty and good faith the guiding principles of commerce with foreign merchants, and that to cherish fraudulent designs can in no wise be permitted. They should, moreover, bear in mind that the bulk of the Tea export has been confined of late years to the ports of Fukien, whilst the local trade in Canton tea has at the same time lagged in an unusual degree. If fraudulent practices in the way of false packing be further persisted in, not only will those guilty of such acts be liable to prosecution and thus incur the danger of arrest and of actions for compensation, but the trade itself will continue to fall off daily, and the possibility of gain to the trader will be still more remote. It is not difficult to perceive on which side the real interest of the dealer actually lies. After the issue of this Notification, if the traders referred to fail to amend their ways, and still continue indulging in fraudulent practices, on complaint being lodged by foreign merchants, they shall not only be required to make compensation, but shall further be visited with severe punishment, under the statute for assimilating the offence of obtaining money under false pretences with the crime of robbery. Be ye careful, therefore, not to disobey, and thus to involve yourselves in trouble. Let all tremblingly obey. A special Proclamation.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.

Patients are also admitted of Deposits at the following rates, renewable one day previous to the amount deposited having been expended:

1st Class, \$3.00  
2nd " " 2.00  
3rd " " 1.00

By order, W. PATERSON, Treasurer.

Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

TERMS OF ADMISSION—

1st Class (Private Room), per day, \$3.00

{ 2 Bed-sheets, " "

Room, " "

Public Ward, " "

" " \$1.00

These Charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendants, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must

be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.

Patients are also admitted of Deposits at

the following rates, renewable one day

previous to the amount deposited having

been expended:

1st Class, \$6.00

2nd " " 4.00

3rd " " 2.00

By order,

W. PATERSON, Treasurer.

Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

TERMS OF ADMISSION—

1st Class (Private Room), per day, \$3.00

{ 2 Bed-sheets, " "

Room, " "

Public Ward, " "

" " \$1.00

These Charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendants, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must

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Patients are also admitted of Deposits at

the following rates, renewable one day

previous to the amount deposited having

been expended:

1st Class, \$6.00

2nd " " 4.00

3rd " " 2.00

By order,

W. PATERSON, Treasurer.

Hongkong, April 2, 1868.

TERMS OF ADMISSION—

1st Class (Private Room), per day, \$3.00

{ 2 Bed-sheets, " "

Room, " "

Public Ward, " "

" " \$1.00

These Charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendants, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must

be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.

Patients are also admitted of Deposits at

the following rates, renewable one day

previous to the amount deposited having

been expended:

1st Class, \$6.00

2nd " " 4.00

3rd " " 2.00

By order,

W. PATERSON, Treasurer.

Hongkong, May 4, 1868.

TERMS OF ADMISSION—

1st Class (Private Room), per day, \$3.00

{ 2 Bed-sheets, " "

Room, " "

Public Ward, " "

" " \$1.00

These Charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendants, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must

be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.

Patients are also admitted of Deposits at

the following rates, renewable one day

previous to the amount deposited having

been expended:

1st Class, \$6.00

2nd " " 4.00

3rd " " 2.00

By order,

W. PATERSON, Treasurer.

Hongkong, December 16, 1868.

TERMS OF ADMISSION—

1st Class (Private Room), per day, \$3.00

{ 2 Bed-sheets, " "

Room, " "

Public Ward, " "

" " \$1.00

These Charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendants, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must

be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.

Patients are also admitted of Deposits at

the following rates, renewable one day

previous to the amount deposited having

been expended:

1st Class, \$6.00

2nd " " 4.00

3rd " " 2.00

By order,

W. PATERSON, Treasurer.

Hongkong, December 3, 1868.

TERMS OF ADMISSION—

1st Class (Private Room), per day, \$3.00

{ 2 Bed-sheets, " "

Room, " "

Public Ward, " "

" " \$1.00

These Charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendants, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must

be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.

Patients are also admitted of Deposits at

the following rates, renewable one day

previous to the amount deposited having

been expended:

1st Class, \$6.00

2nd " " 4.00

3rd " " 2.00

By order,

W. PATERSON, Treasurer.

Hongkong, December 16, 1868.

TERMS OF ADMISSION—

1st Class (Private Room), per day, \$3.00

{ 2 Bed-sheets, " "

Room, " "

Public Ward, " "

" " \$1.00

These Charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendants, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must

be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.

Patients are also admitted of Deposits at

the following rates, renewable one day

previous to the amount deposited having

been expended:

1st Class, \$6.00

2nd " " 4.00

3rd " " 2.00

By order,

W. PATERSON, Treasurer.

Hongkong, December 3, 1868.

TERMS OF ADMISSION—

1st Class (Private Room), per day, \$3.00

{ 2 Bed-sheets, " "

Room, " "

Public Ward, " "

" " \$1.00

These Charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendants, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must

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Patients are also admitted of Deposits at

the following rates, renewable one day

previous to the amount deposited having

been expended:

1st Class, \$6.00

2nd " " 4.00

3rd " " 2.00

By order,

W. PATERSON, Treasurer.

## Notices to Consignees.

"GUINEVERE" from LONDON.  
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense by J. ARDINE, MACHESON & Co., Hongkong, March 1, 1869. —mar

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE following cases are now stored in the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Godown at the expense and risk of the Consignees who are requested to take immediate delivery.

Ex "China," 30th January 1869.  
S. H. M. 1 case Catalogues.

Ex "Rangoon," 2nd January 1869.

Messrs Labhart & Co., Manila.

Messrs Longy & Co., Manila.

Ex "Borneo," 23rd October 1868.

Messrs Labhart & Co., Manila.

Ex "Orissa," 24th August, 1868.

Messrs Labhart & Co., Manila.

2 cases Books and Manufactured Goods.

C. A. 411.

W. MACAULAY, Superintendent.

Hongkong, February 26, 1869.

THE following cases have been landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

Ex "Hoody," 31st October, 1868.

Y.C. 227. 1 case Arms.

Ex "Cambodge," 2d February, 1869.

GHC 16295. 1 case chemicals.

C. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.

Hongkong, February 2, 1869.

## Notices of Firms.

MR S. H. DAVID is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration from this date.

E. D. SASSOON & Co., Hongkong, March 1, 1869. —apl

SAVAGE.

NOTICE.—THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM NELSON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last.

Mr. TOSIAS PIM, Mr. WILLIAM NELSON OLMEYER and Mr. H. SEYMOUR GRAY are authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong and China from this date.

OLYPHANT & Co., Hongkong, October 6, 1868.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GREGOR WILHELM SCHWEHMANN and of Mr. RUDOLPH HEINRICH in our firm ceased on the 31st December 1867, and 31st December 1868 respectively.

Mr. FERDINAND NIJSEN and Mr. HENRICH HOFFMANS have this day been admitted partners in our firm at Hongkong and in China, which now consists of Mr. GEORGE THIOPOLD SIEMSSSEN, Mr. WOLDAHAR NIJSEN, Mr. ALDOLPH JOOST, Mr. FERDINAND NIJSEN and Mr. HENRICH HOFFMANS.

SIEMSSSEN & Co., Hongkong, January 1, 1869. —2apr

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, AVERAGE ADJUSTER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, C. LANGDON DAVIS, Hongkong, July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. FREDERICK PEDDER in our Firm ceases from this date.

H. D. BROWN & Co., Amoy, December 31, 1868. —april

MR. FRANCIS CHOMLEY is a Partner in our Firm, which from this date will be conducted under the Name of BROWN & Co.

H. D. BROWN & Co., Amoy, January 1, 1869. —april

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F. BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this Port.

S. L. PHELPS, Agent, Hongkong, August 15, 1867.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this port as General Commission Merchant, under the style and firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER & Co., GIFFORD FORBES PARKER, Saigon, December 20, 1867.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. CLAUDE BUDDLE to sign our Firm from this date.

DREYER & Co., Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

M. R. D. O. CLARK retires from our Firm, and Mr. J. M. MURRAY FORBES and Mr. E. D. BARBOUR are admitted Partners from this date.

RUSSELL & Co., China, January 1, 1869. —july2

"JAPAN TIMES" OFFICE,

100, YOKOHAMA, January 26th, 1869.

THIS is to certify that Mr. J. B. MORRIS is hereby appointed General Agent for the "Japan Times," "Daily Advertiser," and "Japan Overland Mail," Newspapers, and authorized to collect all monies due on account of the same in Hongkong.

(For the Proprietors.) CH. VILES KICKERBY, Hongkong, February 8, 1869. —march

## New Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.  
GENERAL WEEKLY SALE  
AMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 9th March, 1869, at Noon, at their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,

10 cases Bryant & May's safety Matches.

50 doz Cotton Handkerchiefs.

130 doz men's white Cotton Socks.

110 doz women's white Cotton Stockings.

25 doz Children's Socks.

11 pieces fancy print Flannels.

10 pieces colored Flannels.

10 doz fancy wool and white Merino Undervests.

5 pieces Linen Sheetings.

14 Alpaca Vests.

59 Cotton Coats, chequed.

20 Cotton Vests.

16 doz Paragon Silk Umbrellas.

90 doz Calcutta Napkins.

1 case Sea-charts.

10 bales white Cotton Waste.

24 Velvet-pile Rugs.

48 Axminster Carpets.

40 doz Huckaback's Towels.

200 doz colored Glass-plates.

117 double-barrelled Guns.

200 Muskets.

5 cases Twist Tobacco.

4 barrels bright Varnish.

20 cwt. Hubbard's best white Zinc.

20 cwt. white Lead.

10 cwt. yellow Paint.

50 drams Hubbard's boiled Linseed oil.

10 cases Sardines.

20 cases 2 lbs. fine Green Corn.

30 casks quarts Bass's Ale.

10 casks pints Bass's Ale.

90 cases Cherry Cordial.

A quantity of Provisions, Stores, and other Goods.

Etc. Etc.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.

Hongkong, March 6, 1869. —mar9

## New Advertisements.

EASTLACK & WINN,  
Singers, Drapers,  
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

THE Undersigned hereby intimates that he has this day received the appointment of Surveyor, to FRENCH LLOYDS under date of December 22nd, 1868.

ROBT. McMURDO.

Hongkong, January 9, 1869.

PATERSON & HANDLEY.

House and Ship Builders, Copper-

and Zinc Works, and Gas Fitters,

16, Queen's Road West, Hongkong.

November 4, 1868.

BROWN, JONES & Co.,

UNDERTAKERS.

MONUMENTS and HEAD-STONES

ERECTED in the Best Style,

LEAD and METALLIC COFFINS, on

the Shortest Notice.

Apply at

Hollywood Road, Corner of Aberdeen St.

C. L. VOLKMANN,

Private Boarding Establishment.

29, HOLLYWOOD ROAD,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, January 7, 1868.

L. FRICKEL & Co.

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

AND

COMMISSION AGENTS,

Queen's Road, HONGKONG.

FAWCETT & Co.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

GENERAL STORE KEEPERS, AND

COMMISSION AGENTS,

Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

NOTICE.

M. R. J. THOMSON is prepared to take

PORTRAITS, VIEWS and other

PHOTOGRAPHS.—Rooms, Commercial

Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, March 11, 1868.

NOTICE.

DOCUMENTS Translated, at reasonable

rates, from English, French, Spanish,

Italian, Portuguese or German into Chinese,

or from Chinese into English. Address,

The "China Mail" Office,

2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

NOTICE.

BOUND COPIES of Vol. 2 of "Notes

AND QUERIES ON CHINA AND JAPAN,"

are now on Sale at the "China Mail" Office.

Price \$6.75 per Volume.

Bound Copies of the FIRST Vol. (reprint)

will shortly be ready.

## LATEST SHIPPING.

CLEARED.

Kwang Tung, for Tientsin.

Munro, for Cagayan.

Batavia, for Newchow.

Belled Will, for Yokohama.

C. J. Jejeebhoy, for Swatow.

Prince Albert, for Swatow.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE—

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW,

CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—

Per "KWANG TUNG," on Sunday next, the 7th instant, at 7.50 A.M.

For SHANGHAIE.—

ar ignorance of the Ordinances exhibited, we quote here relating to the harboring of vagabonds, who impelled, for the good of their efforts to obtain livelihood to some other Hongkong.

to shall knowingly harbour in the Colony of Hongkong or sentence of Deportation thereof before a person be liable to a fine not less than \$10, or payment to be imprisoned for hard labour for any term six months."

no doubt as to the precise above paragraph, and it of which is a power against the return to this criminal. Mr. May of the coolies upon being no clear proof of on with the reported question was whether aware that he had been the Colony. Still moreumption he put forward in a notoriously abited by Chinese who of how they gained and one of whom was formation received, to be reported criminal, was to the same light as the veritable European citizen at landlords of Chinese object to acts which give unexpected police visits; aware of the course system by the London police the thieves' dens of the goods in London! Does a warrant is taken out on and suspected houses than that, the entire financess is against anying of the law as would almost all preventive.

refer to Mr. Goodlak's case. Four men emerged, one being dead and the other three him. They had been this had nothing to do beyond strengthening their bad character, all properly punished preliminary dissertation of the subject. And would ask, is likely to meet with the dangerous no crime to which the these are more prone and helping criminals persons attacked, "aiding and abetting" before peculiarly necessary be taken to mark inner the opinion enterish law of the heinous offences. We trust te comments which, of the European and Chinese community, to make upon Mr. a too lenient interw. will not need repre-

somewhat sceptical as ure of the telegraphic two years ago were China public by an, when we were "galing eight in a recent Gazette of the fol-

produced in the Senate 8,000,000 dollars for bearing interest at African Asiatic Telegraph laying a submarine ca-ia and China.

ow not; and bearing in events, we are al- that the report (or ion of the bill) is a the shares of a com-erto been chiefly re- nothing towards sur- Coast or otherwise that the project was. However, this looks like an approximate "reference home" become an accom- cordial consent of China. We wait for an announcement the very greatest in- out here. The ex- is that utter silence about the scheme to- It will be strange we receive of the a vessel had sailed.

ON CHINA IRS.

mented upon the on regarding Chi- prevails as a rule- alists at home, but incomplete did we nse entertained by ghtout China of the ate picture given recent article upon turance. Nothing add to the com- in which it ex- ally centralized, but dent, rule which the provinces of the any of our readers d the article, we tract as matter of the discussion on our China po-

ents at Yangtze, with the necessity of

leaving our representative at liberty to bring pressure to bear in an emergency on provincial mandarins, instead of leaving every difficulty to be settled by negotiations between the Minister at Peking and the head of the Chinese Foreign Board. The Reformatory is opened to every one who cares to visit it, and we cordially wish its success.

#### TO-DAY'S POLICE.

Mr. Goodlak on the Bench. A P. & O. watchman charged a little brach with the larceny of a bar of iron about the size of himself and about as heavy. The little rascal was in a terribly muddy and miserable-looking plight, for reasons evident enough. It appears that a young thief stole the iron bar from the P. & O. Factory last night at dusk, and was "making tracks" therewith, when he was sighted by the black watchman and Sihk P. C. Small thief at once dropped the pieces of iron and made for an open drain, into which he plunged and disappeared. But Sihk 309 was not that to be done, and having undone his turban, taken off his pants and fixed his bayonet, he jumped in after the young rogue. He got him; and, trowsers in one arm, musket and bayonet, piece of iron and prisoner in the other arm (and hands), Sihk No. 309 marched in triumph to the West Point Station. —The small thief endeavoured to swear out of the occurrence, but the mud coating still visible on his clothes was so corroborative of an already clear case of larceny, that Mr. Goodlak came down upon the fellow like a ton of one month's hard labor, and twelve strokes with a rattan; and "Don't go into again."

Mr. B. Campos, printer, was complainant against two chair-coolies; and he said that they had demanded more than their fare and had made a great disturbance at his door in Bridges Street. He had paid them twenty cents for carrying a friend of his for forty-five minutes. His friend at the Police-Station gave the coolies ten cents more to keep matters quiet; but he (Campos) had charged the coolies for the disturbance. —Prisoners pleaded that a "gentleman" in uniform had hired them; and that they had carried him for an hour and a-half. —They had been to Mosque Terrace, and to the Catholic Cathedral, where they heard a sermon. —Mr. Goodlak said that many sermons were much longer than half-an-hour, he was sorry to say. He thought therefore that the coolies were right and ought not to have been looked up all night. The payment of ten cents more than the original sum was not given to the coolies because they had been sufficiently paid. He would discharge the coolies, and order Mr. Campos to pay them five cents amenda. Whenever he found coolies guilty in the wrong, none would be more severe upon them than he would be. —In connection with this case, one of the ushers or interpreters of the Court (Rodrigues), shortly after the removal of the prisoners to obtain their amends, rushed into Court, banged open the gate of the dock, shoved one of the coolies forcibly into the dock, shut the gate again with a jerk, and stalked up to the Bench, in a high state of excitement, saying, "This coolie abuses me in the shroud room." Mr. Goodlak said that he must not above people into the dock in that way.

The boating officer of the Court asserted that the coolie had used abusive language, when he told him to wait till 12 o'clock for his fifty cents. —The Magistrate said that there was no reason why the coolie should be kept any longer; he had been locked up since six o'clock last night: "Let him get his half-dollar and send him away."

Two or three batches of nuisance cases were brought before Mr. Goodlak; and his Worship observed that he was really at a loss what to do with people who would persist in endangering the wealth of neighbors by keeping pigs in their houses. Dr. Murray had complained very strongly against the beauty filth of large numbers of Chinese houses. He would impose a dollar-fine, and order the pigs to be removed or confiscated every one.

Wm. Driscoll, trading under the name of Kirby & Co., appeared to charge four Chinese on suspicion of having committed a burglary on his premises last night. The complainant looked up his stores last night at 8 o'clock, and left the place; and on his return two hours afterward he missed an iron safe containing account-books, receipts, &c., and \$175 in notes and silver. The safe was as heavy that a man could barely lift it. Four prisoners were known to him; two he had seen in his house, one is his cook, and another was his cook a few days ago. One of the prisoners was arrested upon a warrant in a house in Graham Street. —Inspector Kirby, who executed the above-mentioned warrant, stated that in the house searched, where one of the prisoners was found, he discovered a touch-box marked "W. D." (was department) and some other regimental property which could not have been bought. The Inspector asked for a reward, which was granted. Two of the prisoners claimed the friendship and protection of Messrs. Bourne, Hubener & Co.'s compatriot.

THE HOLWORTHY MURDER CASE AGAIN. Before Mr. May, the three Chinese still in custody on remand, charged with having murdered Mr. Holworthy, were again brought up on remand. Mr. Hazeland appeared, and simply asked that the prisoners be again remanded, saying that the Crown was not yet fully prepared with the remainder of the evidence against the prisoners. His Worship granted the remand accordingly, until Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

The prisoner charged as being the head-man still presents a most dejected and despairing appearance; but the other two do not seem so much affected by their position.

INTERNATIONAL PILOTAGE.—An interesting meeting of the Pilots of Liverpool was held the 1st Jan. in the Bee Hotel, Queen's Square, Liverpool. The occasion was the arrival of Mr. George Osgood, a Pilot of New Orleans, who had been brought involuntarily across the Atlantic, owing to stress of weather, on board the ship *Expedition*, of Boston, Captain Irvine, bound for New Orleans for the Mersey. An event such as this occurs at intervals of a few years, and the Pilots at the port to which one of the same profession may be brought invariably treat him with the greatest hospitality. Treats expressive of mutual friendship between the two countries were proposed and heartily received.

NEAR HENRY CASTLE, where Henry VIII. wood Anna Bulley, there is to this day a public-house sign, exhibiting the lineaments of Bluff King Hall; but the population around from time immemorial have always called it "the Bull and Butcher," intending, no doubt, "the Bulley Butcher."

The death of Admiral Sir J. A. Gordon, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, is announced. The deceased officer was eighty-six years of age.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

leopan teachers, who lately came from Europe, being acquainted with Smithwork. The Reformatory is opened to every one who cares to visit it, and we cordially wish its success.

#### LOSS OF THE MADEIRA.

The total loss has to be announced, on the 28th of February, of the North German barque *Madeira*, which went on shore on the Pratas Shoals at a quarter to twelve on that day. The *Madeira* was a fine barque, 450 tons register, and belonged to Messrs. A. J. Hertz and Sons, of Hamburg, commanded by Captain L. Schenck. She left this port on the 23rd of February. On the 24th the *Madeira* did not make much way, only getting a little distance outside the Ly-ee-noon passage. On the 25th February the vessel beat up the coast, with the wind about N.E. moderate. At 10.30 p.m. the port boats were swept away, two of them being at once swamped. Some of the crew jumped into the third one and got clear of the wreck; but it was overwhelmed close by. Soon after I had the starboard boats lowered; which were quickly filled with people. In two of them they cut the painter and attempted to reach shore, but were swamped at a short distance from the wreck. The third and last boat cast adrift from the vessel, but remained under the cover of the wreck afforded from the breakers, for about half an hour and then went in towards the shore. As the wreck settled deeper, the people came upon the hurricane deck. Between midnight and 1 A.M. one of the funnels fell upon the king rods, and then rolling forwards upon the hurricane deck, broke it off amidstships, causing loss of life to a number of people collected there. On this day (the 27th) at noon, the reckoning made the vessel to have passed about 25 miles to windward of the Ho-sau shoals, a shoal some miles to the N.E. of the Pratas. At half-past eleven o'clock p.m. on that day, the vessel went on shore. At the time the vessel struck, the first officer was on watch, and the first intimation that was given of the approaching danger was a sight of the breakers about two ship's lengths off. The first officer called to the man at the wheel to put his helm hard a-lee, but it was too late, for before the vessel could pay round, she struck heavily, and gradually worked on to the rocks. Shortly after the ship struck, she heeled over on the starboard side, and was soon fixed on the rocks, the sea making a clear breach over her. The captain believed at first, that he was on the Ho-sau Shoal, and, therefore, have some cargo overboard, but it was useless, for on sounding being taken, the pump marked more than one foot of water in the hold, while there was the same depth of water outside by the lead. Not many minutes after the bark got ashore the main-deck began to split and leave up, and under the circumstances which the ship was placed, and the captain seeing no chance of saving her, he determined to leave her. So at four o'clock on the morning of the 28th February, the boats were safely got out, and captain, officers, and the whole of the crew went away in safety, the last view of the bark showing her with all spars standing, but lying much over to the starboard side. After much trouble the dangers of the Pratas Shoal were got over by six o'clock that morning (28th Feb.), and the Island was reached at nine o'clock. On arriving at the Island the first officer and two men went about to try and find a further supply of water, unsuccess-fully as the quantity brought away from the ship was very small. Several Joss houses were visited, but they turned out to be empty, and therefore, as no water could be found, it was determined to leave the Island. At one o'clock on the same day (28th February), the boats were manned and shoved off, the course being laid as to make Hongkong. Moderate weather was experienced, and at noon on the 2nd instant, when two days in the boat, the North German barque *Juno*, bound from Liverpool to Hongkong, hove in sight, picked up all hands, and conveyed them safely to this port. Captain Schenck expresses many gratitude to Captain Iveron of the *Juno*, for his courtesy and kindness after picking him up at sea.

The boat of the *Madeira*, after leaving the Pratas on the first day, were in 21 North latitude, and on the second of March when picked up, the position was 21.49 N. lat. and 115.24 E. long. This reckoning was made by both captains, one in the boat and the other on board the *Juno*, and almost exactly corresponded, which shows that the chronometer of the *Madeira* could not have been in bad order. —*Press.*

**LOSS OF THE HERMANN.** We exceedingly regret to announce the loss of the F. M. C. S. S. *Hermann*. The following is Captain Newell's account of this accident:—

I was ordered to take command of the *Hermann* as soon as that vessel should return to Yokohama from Yedo, and did so on the morning of the 13th instant. There were then on board 350 passengers and a crew of 80 men. The heavy southwesterly gales which had prevailed for 24 hours previously had broken; the wind had veered to N. and E. and the barometer indicating better weather, I proceeded to set at noon, bound to the Straits of Sangu. Outside of Cape Sagami we encountered a heavy Southwesterly swell, but wind fresh from N. and E. Passed the breakers on Mila ledge about six miles N.E. by E. at 4.30 p.m., and then steered N.E. by E. till 7 p.m.; then E.N.E. till 7 p.m.; then N. by E. till 11 p.m. The ship making about 7 knots per hour against the strong wind. These courses should have taken the ship about 8 miles from the land at the point of Kawaz, but I supposed the heavy S.W. sea would set her on shore, and therefore thought the distance from land might be about 5 miles. The second officer was stationed in the bows in the hour on the look out. The night was extremely dark and hazy; so that I saw the land very indistinctly, and altered the ship's course to the Eastward in the manner related above, to give the point (distance about 75 miles from Yokohama) a wide berth; the native pilot on board having told me that there was a reef off the point, although its existence was not indicated on the chart, mentioned in the sailing directions. I steered this course E. by N. from 7 till 9 o'clock. I had then no apprehension whatever, and had just been astir to the standard compass to examine the course made by it, and was going forward again when I discovered breakers of the port bow, and immediately after saw them ahead. I then ordered the helm "hard a-port." The ship at once unnered the movement of the helm, but was caught by a tremendous roller and thrown with great violence upon the rocks, striking first forward and then aft, when raised by the following swell. Successive seas breaking upon the ship with great violence forced her over the reef, the water filling the ship meanwhile, rapidly. The vessel thus drifted in shore, the sea breaking outside of her till she had settled fairly upon the bottom and to the hurricanes deck; this was about 1 o'clock a.m. She had by this time broken open amidships; the bows were staved in, and the hull more or less broken by the forecastle. I had concluded at once more that striking it was safest for the people to cling to the wreck as no boat could live in the breakers about us, and I

ordered that the boats should not be lowered. The life preservers, of which there was a great number, were got up, and the passengers thrown on them. I threw up some signal rockets, when the people on shore lighted fires in a little bay on which the town of Kawaz is situated. At 10.30 p.m. the port boats were swept away, two of them being at once swamped. Some of the crew jumped into the third one and got clear of the wreck; but it was overwhelmed close by. Soon after I had the starboard boats lowered; which were quickly filled with people. In two of them they cut the painter and attempted to reach shore, but were swamped at a short distance from the wreck. The third and last boat cast adrift from the vessel, but remained under the cover of the wreck afforded from the breakers, for about half an hour and then went in towards the shore. As the wreck settled deeper, the people came upon the hurricane deck. Between midnight and 1 A.M. one of the funnels fell upon the king rods, and then rolling forwards upon the hurricane deck, broke it off amidstships, causing loss of life to a number of people collected there. On this day (the 27th) at noon, the reckoning made the vessel to have passed about 25 miles to windward of the Ho-sau shoals, a shoal some miles to the N.E. of the Pratas. At half-past eleven o'clock p.m. on that day, the vessel went on shore. At the time the vessel struck, the first officer was on watch, and the first intimation that was given of the approaching danger was a sight of the breakers about two ship's lengths off. The first officer called to the man at the wheel to put his helm hard a-lee, but it was too late, for before the vessel could pay round, she struck heavily, and gradually worked on to the rocks. Shortly after the ship struck, she heeled over on the starboard side, and was soon fixed on the rocks, the sea making a clear breach over her. The captain believed at first, that he was on the Ho-sau Shoal, and, therefore, have some cargo overboard, but it was useless, for on sounding being taken, the pump marked more than one foot of water in the hold, while there was the same depth of water outside by the lead. Not many minutes after the bark got ashore the main-deck began to split and leave up, and under the circumstances which the ship was placed, and the captain seeing no chance of saving her, he determined to leave her. So at four o'clock on the morning of the 28th February, the boats were safely got out, and captain, officers, and the whole of the crew went away in safety, the last view of the bark showing her with all spars standing, but lying much over to the starboard side. After much trouble the dangers of the Pratas Shoal were got over by six o'clock that morning (28th Feb.), and the Island was reached at nine o'clock. On arriving at the Island the first officer and two men went about to try and find a further supply of water, unsuccess-fully as the quantity brought away from the ship was very small. Several Joss houses were visited, but they turned out to be empty, and therefore, as no water could be found, it was determined to leave the Island. At one o'clock on the same day (28th February), the boats were manned and shoved off, the course being laid as to make Hongkong. Moderate weather was experienced, and at noon on the 2nd instant, when two days in the boat, the North German barque *Juno*, bound from Liverpool to Hongkong, hove in sight, picked up all hands, and conveyed them safely to this port. Captain Schenck expresses many gratitude to Captain Iveron of the *Juno*, for his courtesy and kindness after picking him up at sea.

to this cool reference to Holland as a German country?

A amusing press trial has just taken

place at Berlin. The accused was Dr. Löwenstein, editor of the *Klaudiusdatusch*, who was charged with "ridiculing the measures of the Government and insulting the Finance Minister" by publishing a caricature of the Minister in question. The caricature represented the Minister, in a tattered dress, standing hat in hand, before the entrance to the Chamber, and begging for subscriptions to cover the deficit. Dr. Löwenstein defended his own case in a witty speech. He said that the only thing referred to in the caricature was the deficit, and he did not understand that the defect could be a "Government measure." The Crown prosecutor had accused him of representing the Finance Minister as a "squinting beggar." Now he (Dr. Löwenstein) must deny that the Minister squinted; if he did so in the picture, that was the fault of the artist. Again, it was objected that the Minister appeared in a tattered dress; but this was surely no offence, for there was no law to prohibit a Minister to have a hole in his coat. As to those who interpreted the caricature as representing Prussia in a state of bankruptcy, he would only say that no one but an idiot could describe a strong, great, and wealthy Power like Prussia as insolvent. This speech appears to have produced instant conviction on the minds of the judges, for they acquitted Dr. Löwenstein unanimously and without discussion.

Nobody, we suppose, ever imagined that

the case of Day v. Rous would be brought into court, but the *denouement* announced will perhaps occasion some surprise. On the 16th of June last a letter bearing the signature of Admiral Rous appeared in the *Times*, in which the Days were charged with having fraudulently deceived both Lord Hastings and the public as to the fitness of Lady Elizabeth for the Derby. The mare, it was asserted, "broke down in March, and had never since been able to gallop. An action for libel against the Admiral was at once raised by the Days, and has been pending till last week, when the plaintiffs stopped it. Admiral Rous then wrote an apology to Mr. John Day, withdrawing the letter published in June, and explaining that no sooner had he forwarded it to the *Times* than he addressed a second letter to the editor requesting him not to insert the first—a proof that I did not consider myself justified in desiring it to be published." It seems odd that a gentleman of Admiral Rous's rank and character should for six months maintain before the public a charge which he knew he was not justified in making. The letter of June 16 also contained some severe reflections on the relations between Mr. Padwick, who was described as a spider, and Lord Hastings, "as a poor fly;" but the public is of course now bound to assume that the whole document has been withdrawn, and that Mr. Padwick's reputation is believed by Admiral Rous to be spotless as that of Mr. John Day.

An interesting debate, if one may call that a debate where everybody is on the same side, took place a few days ago in the Prussian House of Commons. Dr. Kosch, a Jewish member, brought in a motion for the abolition of the special "Jewish oath," still enforced upon the Jewish citizens, and accompanied by, under the circumstances particularly humiliating "religious ceremonial" legislation. Professor Gneist spoke very warmly in favor of the abolition of the "undignified" and exceptional Act, and there being no speaker on the other side, the Minister of Justice instantly followed, entirely agreeing with the motion, and in a somewhat lengthy speech pledging the Government to the removal of the inviolable mode of procedure hitherto customary in swearing Jewish citizens. He requested only that the motion might not be pressed, since the whole subject of oaths in North Germany was shortly to come under the consideration of the Reichstag. It is intended to establish a uniform mode of oaths, more in conformity with modern manners.

Few will deny that the recent publication of the "Life and Administration of the Earl of Liverpool," by Mr. Duke Yonge, is calculated on the whole to raise the character of that statesman, whose merits have been a little placed in the shade by the superior brilliancy of some who preceded and some who followed him. It displays him, at all events, as a man of greater tact as well as greater firmness of resolution than most of his colleagues and contemporaries; honourable also, and straightforward as far as it was possible to be in such times and under such a master. But it is evident also into what awkward positions and inconveniences straits his desire to make things pleasant for that master was continually driving him. His honest supporter, Lord Kenyon, had mildly expressed to him in private his difficulty "in giving relief," by diverse, "to such reproaches as that of George IV." Lord Liverpool's reply is really a specimen of audacious ingenuity. "Adultery in a queen is a crime against the State. The private offence is merged in the public crime, and must follow the effect of it. When is it possible to entangle a chaste woman against a King, who in the eye of the law, can do no wrong?" Take, again, the following anecdote, which Mr. Yonge, with the usual partial insanity of biographers, quotes for the "honourable light in which it exhibits the minister's high-minded independence." On a solicitation of a certain marchioness (apparently), then supposed to all-powerful, the King wanted to appoint a certain gentleman to a canonry at Windsor. Lord Liverpool replies, grandly, "that it is his conscientious opinion, on inquiry, that the appointment of a canonry at Windsor, under all the present circumstances, would be most injurious to your Majesty's interests, and would give great umbrage to that part of the Establishment which is so strongly and deeply attached to your Majesty and your Government." "But," he proceeds, in grander tones, "Lord Liverpool is most sincerely anxious to relieve your Majesty from any difficulty in which your Majesty may be involved in this most painful business; he will therefore, therefore, of recommending—for a valuable living in the gift of the Crown—such as there is an opening."

(From the *Spectator*, Jan. 16.)

As far as we can make out, the Irish Catholic prelates, though determined to insist on total disestablishment, and—vested interests excepted—literally complete disestablishment, are not lending themselves to the foolish and insane policy of demanding more from Mr. Gladstone than he has promised to give. Cardinal Cullen, in a letter to the *National Association*, expressed his confi-

dence that the measure of the Government

will settle the question of the Irish Church

"in a manner conformable to the wishes of

the Irish people," and added the expression</p

**HOW TO TREAT AMERICANS**  
(*Pall Mall Gazette*)

A very able article in the December number of the *Atlantic Monthly* deserves personal help to clear up a matter upon which it must be admitted, Englishmen have felt considerable perplexity. How we have sometimes asked in despair; are we to preserve a decent state of good feeling between ourselves and Brother Jonathan? Many of us, to say the truth, are not specially fond of Americans or of American institutions; others look upon America as the promised land whose condition forebodes the blessed future of the world. But, lovers and haters of our cousins, we generally agree upon two things—first, that it is highly undesirable to have any outstanding rancour to embitter every trifling dispute between the two countries; and secondly, that Americans are a singularly ticklish folk to manage. With the best of goodwill till they have received the stamp of European approval. He has adopted the position in which we placed him, and has sometimes aimed at being a sham Englishman rather than a genuine American. Nothing, says the writer, is "more hateful to gods and men than a second rate Englishman"; and for this reason, that this planet never produced a more splendid creature than the first-rate one. As foreign imitations can, as a rule, only be rivals of the second-rate article, it is very hopeful plan of standing on their own legs and produce something equal, if unlike, to the better product. As it is, he admits that we have something to excuse our presumption. Is there, he asks, in the Americas which travellers see, "the simplicity, the manliness, the absence of sham, the sincere human nature, the sensitiveness to duty and implied obligation, that in any way distinguishes us from what our orators call the 'effete civilization of the old world'? Is there a politician amongst us daring enough (except him) and there a Dame, to risk his future on the chance of our keeping our word with the exactness of supertitious communities like England?"

It would be ungracious to give a negative answer to these questions; nor need we attempt to sum up the relative merits of the two countries in any sense. But it is gratifying that an American should speak in this manner to his countrymen, and we fully agree that if he could persuade the two nations to address each other in a similar spirit there would be far less danger of awkward misunderstandings. It is certainly too late for us, either as individuals or as a nation, to arrogate to ourselves any sense of superiority in our private dealings. We may have our own private opinion of each other, but we certainly ought to meet in public as two men of the world would meet—that is, on a footing of perfect equality. We have no desire to treat Americans as if they were still in their minority; and if they claim the privileges and responsibilities of manhood, we should be only too happy to meet them half way. Neither is there much use in the policy, which is too popular in England just now, of trying to pacify them by a studied overplay of compliment. This little sugarplum of compliment about our common origin and our perfect identity in language, laws, literature, and right to the glories of Shakespeare and Cromwell are all very well after dinner—if that is, a wretched orator has nothing more original to say—but is easy to make too much of them. It is better, too, that whilst every thoughtful American considers the most heroic struggle in human history, yet they were mercilessly ridiculed by the whole of polite Europe; and why? because "they made out of sacred majesty, and, what was worse, managed unconsciously well without it." How could they seem otherwise than hateful and dangerous?

This, the most flattering explanation of the phenomenon, may go for what it is worth;

but the writer admits that there are, in fact,

certain weak sides to democracy which do some way to justify our prejudices; that America has not, for example, yet produced the highest type of man, nor learnt that statesmanship is a complicated art. American true men to make Constitutions with less proof of competency than they would ask from the man who had their shoes to patch, and they are occupied too much with fellings woods and building railways to have much time to spare for high art or profound scholarship. Putting together the cause for jealousy, and the real ground of superiority, we get some explanation of the tone of supercilious dislike so deeply felt by Americans. If it were merely the good old Tory aversion, says the writer, it would not be so hard to bear. The vigorous British passion which prophesied soon after the revolution that Newfoundland would have a glorious future, but that the United States would speedily relapse into barbarism, was a harmless creature. It is the unpleasant air of condescension which makes foreign manners so unsatisfactory—the impression which Europeans contrive to give that they are civilized persons inspecting a race of savages, or, if it may be, men of science examining curious natural phenomena. An English gentleman, for example, called upon the writer, who will be easily recognized as a distinguished New England author, expressed his perfect sympathy with the Confederate cause, his full confidence in its success, and added the pleasant reason that "they are the gentlemen of the country, you know." Another tourist, he says, after eating much American salt, later explained in print that the Americans are hospitable, partly because they long for foreign visitors to relieve the tedium of their dead-level existence, and partly from ostentation. These remarks, it may be allowed, were a trifle awkward, and it accurately reported, justify the conclusion that their authors looked upon Americans as a vulgar master will look upon his servants, as persons who may be assumed without offence to be devoid of the common feelings of gentlemen. We will hope that such native insolence is rare, but stings may be given to national pride in a more delicate fashion. It is something he admits, to be raised to the dignity of a phenomenon, but even that position has its disadvantages. The sociologists in particular have evidently been a heavy burden to the writer. It is becoming the custom for youthful politicians to go and examine the American experiment on the spot, to work through schools and "institutions" with an ardent appetite for the acquisition of useful information. These persons, as the writer declares, cross-examining him like a curious chemical product. He feels like a thing preserved in spirits in a bottle. He is not a fellow-being, but a specimen. He is a thing to be handled and held up to the light by intelligent natural philosophers, as a new and remarkable species. Indeed, when people go to America, not for a simple desire of seeing friends and having a pleasant holiday, but to make a scientific study of their hospitable entertainers, we can imagine that they may be frequently disengaging company.

The peculiar tone of remark which irritates the nerves of sensitive Americans may perhaps be understood from these complaints. It is not so much the down-right abuse as the supercilious sneer of the omnipotent population. We are not called up to life here, but to treat them as on a level with ourselves, on the general ground that there is a good deal of human nature everywhere. Hitherto the American has been a hobbleskew, surrounded by the atmosphere of awkwardness incident to hobbleskewhood. We did not quite know whether to treat him like a boy, to pat him on the head at one moment and rap him across the knuckles on another, or to accept him as a grown man, and expect him to give and take in an equal interchange of civility; now he claims to be a man, and neither to be a hobbleskew nor patted. We are to understand that we are not his schoolmasters but his equals, and are not to give ourselves the airs of a teacher. It is perfectly true, as the writer admits, that the fault does not lie upon either side exclusively. If we have been too patronizing, the American has been too submissive. He has not believed in his own writers or artists till they have received the stamp of European approval. He has adopted the position in which we placed him, and has sometimes aimed at being a sham Englishman rather than a genuine American. Nothing, says the writer, is "more hateful to gods and men than a second rate Englishman"; and for this reason, that this planet never produced a more splendid creature than the first-rate one. As foreign imitations can, as a rule, only be rivals of the second-rate article, it is very hopeful plan of standing on their own legs and produce something equal, if unlike, to the better product. As it is, he admits that we have something to excuse our presumption. Is there, he asks, in the Americas which travellers see, "the simplicity, the manliness, the absence of sham, the sincere human nature, the sensitiveness to duty and implied obligation, that in any way distinguishes us from what our orators call the 'effete civilization of the old world'? Is there a politician amongst us daring enough (except him) and there a Dame, to risk his future on the chance of our keeping our word with the exactness of supertitious communities like England?"

As far as I am concerned, I will not be surprised to find that the two forms, but seen the last, which is preceded by an impromptu prayer to the idols of the Temple where it is performed, and the burning of the statement to be attested, written on yellow, and enclosed in the ordinary ceremonial paper. I can testify from experience however, that the decapitated cook of whom ran thus: In an Arkansas campaign a general officer found the entire—thighs around a saw-mill and weeping like Niesha. "Why, how?" he asked, "what is the matter?" "Matter enough," sobbed the enterprise, "thus far we have not left anything behind us; but we can't possibly start this saw-mill."

It is more surprising however to find Mr. Astley in error about the present administration of oaths in this Colony. Will there ever appear in any English Paper or Print a statement about Hongkong which is not a tissue of mistakes and absurdities? The declaration at present in use is not a warning as to the temporal penalties of perjury, it is a translation of the declaration which would be required of Quakers, Mohammedans and other people who will not swear, viz.: "I, A. B. do solemnly and sincerely declare that the evidence I am about to give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." The translation, or rather adaptation, runs thus:

"**清心將所之真事盡譯**  
(據實直說)並無訛言"

The four syllables in brackets are some times omitted. L. C. P.

(b) Blowing out a candle with the formula  
死在刀下 "may I be snuffed like this flame."

(c) Cutting off a cock's head with the formula  
死在刀下 "may I die under the knife."

The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon has received an invitation from a person who desires to remain incognito that he is anxious to build a chapel, some schools, and a number of almshouses in connection with the Metropolitan Tabernacle.—*South London Press*.

The 4th Kansas infantry required a rare reputation for plundering during the great rebellion. A number of Kansas regiments marching through Missouri, revenged themselves upon their old enemies; but this regiment had great genius for plunder which the camp stories used to illustrate with genuine American exaggeration. One of them ran thus: In an Arkansas campaign a general officer found the entire—thighs around a saw-mill and weeping like Niesha.

"Why, how?" he asked, "what is the matter?" "Matter enough," sobbed the cook,

one entering valiantly, thus far we have not left anything behind us; but we can't possibly start this saw-mill."

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#### AFTER A FUNERAL.

An hour to die,  
A week to lie,

And they lay in its coffin the worn robe by;  
The robe of the flesh, all frayed and torn.

With the wear of the world and its many a thorn.

Dreary the change

In a narrow range

Which comes over parsonage, hall, or grange

When life's last volume of labour and love

Is shut with a clasp we cannot remove;

Closed are its pictures, music, and prayers,

Youth's blotted histories, chapters of care,

Only the echoes, only the shades,

From the chanced wall ; so dark and away

Is the corner kneeling the widow grey,

And sorrowing orphans sob around.

Pale and creased, with eyes on the ground ;

And they linger last in the green churchyard,

And water tears the fresh green sword,

As they grieve that flower, or sunshine or rain,

Shall glad the sleeper—oh never again!

Blessed be faith,

Which smiling saith,

No sorrow hath heaven, nor tears, nor death ;

So they turn from the gates, and the illus they planted.

In the garden by loved ones for ever haunted,

And they breathe the effecual fervent prayer,

And they feel in their silence the Conforter there,

For they part the shroud from face to face,

Never to meet, nor wait, for time is strong,

And stayeth no more for pain, than gony ;

And mirth and agony, right and wrong,

Whilst they stand all with the stars along.

Yet the breath of his rushing is wholesome and sweet,

And he drops up tears as the dew at our feet,

Lighting the desolate twilights of care,

With sunny humanities bright, and fair.

So again cometh joy as the sorrow were not,

And the clouds roll away to some distant spot,

For there reigns no storm between birth and death.

But ye can conquer it, time and faith !

Will die by sides in the tranquil tomb,

With joy and sorrow we bid our doom.

#### TWO SONNETS.

THE child from rest of heart shouts out its song,

And smiles the grateful smile of summer flowers;

Our rest is marred by toil, our right by wrong,

Our hearts are joyless in the sunniest hours.

Why do we smile, but that we fear to weep,

Why toil for wealth since wealth enhances pain ?

Why garner knowledge from the wise who sleep,

Since in brief life 'tis but a heedless gain ?

God is the wholesome gladness of old days,

Gone is the faith on which our fathers fed ;

We have no heart for prayer, no voice for praise ;

Cards are outward, they say, and Christ is dead ;

Darkly we struggle, vainly strive to live ;

This Life is death—i.e. Death to give it.

#### II.

O coward hearts! dependent and afraid,

Who read Life's riddle backward to your loss,

And wisht not 'twas God's own scheme makes the shade,

And that His noblest triumph is the Cross.—

Men I overwearied with the daily fight,

With struggles, doubts, and questions manifold,

Blind with the mist, yet craving for the light—

Joy shall be yours, and rest and peace until

Only keep open heart and ear and eye.

Truth creeps with gradual footstep, like the dawn,

'Twas with the darkness lingered in the sky

That Christ arose, the herald of the morn ;

For that great moment Life with Death had striven,

For us the strife—then what remains but Heaven !

#### Spectator.

JONK DREING.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MARTYR TRAIN.—Received (says the New York correspondent of the *Herald*) an address from persons who voted for him for Congress. The address, which is "beautifully embroidered in gold letters on green satin," abounds in such phrases as "glowing and heartful delight," "foul and accursed oppression," "bloody and infernal treachery," "villain power, wealth and demon strategy," "base, bloody, and brutal taskmaster," "fearful incarceration," "voice heard like a thunder-clap," &c. Then follows the abominable sonnet, which was offered as part of the address :

"There they wished that you should die,  
A fact the tyrant can't deny ;  
But now the warden measured tread,  
Will not pain your aching head ;  
So let the cowards bite the dust."

For the Fenian boys I trust,

With you will snap the garter's chain,

Which on our citizens remains ;

And Costello and Warren come,

To sound once more the Fenian drum,

Whilst America spills all Hell's dreams,

The Alabama robbery claims,

&lt;p

## Miscellaneous.

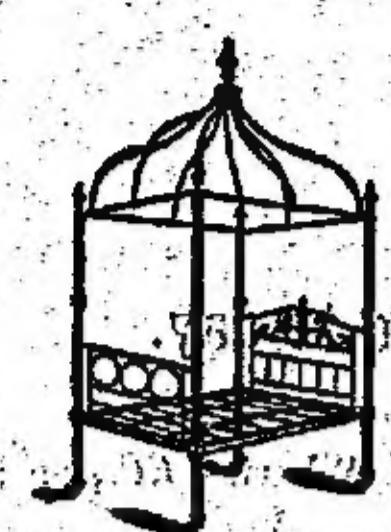
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1/8192 1/8192

1/16384 1/16384

1/32768 1/32768

1/65536 1/65536

1/131072 1/131072

1/262144 1/262144

1/524288 1/524288

1/1048576 1/1048576

1/2097152 1/2097152

1/4194304 1/4194304

1/8388608 1/8388608

1/16777216 1/16777216

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## Miscellaneous.

"Gems in Bullion," has been prepared and furnished for the Guide by Patrick R. Harper, Esq., of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong, who has had much experience in the exchanges and movements of the precious metals in Eastern Asia.

The appendix of Sailing Directions has been reprinted from the "China Pilot." With short interruptions, the coasts from Singapore to Hakodadi are all described in it; and for the Chinese coasts, the Directions have been improved by the insertion of the Chinese characters for the names of all places that could be ascertained.

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